



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1858.

The inhabitants of Nebraska Territory (numbering about 25,000) are discussing the propriety of forming a State Government, and applying for admission into the Union. The National Intelligence calls for some definitive decision of Congress which shall have for its effect to stay these recurring attempts of the Territories to establish in their behalf a right of intrusion rather than of admission into the Federal Union. It says: "A solemn affirmation of the incapacity of any and over Territory to apply for admission into the Union until its population has reached the established ratio of Federal representation, and a rigid adherence to that rule, are demanded alike by every consideration of justice to the people of the States and to the inhabitants of the Territories."

The Democracy of Caroline held a meeting on Monday last and appointed forty delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. F. W. Scott, esq., presided and W. G. Huggins, esq., acted as Secretary. Stanton was voted as the choice of place. A resolution was introduced by W. P. Taylor, esq., expressing a decided preference for Hon. John Letcher for Governor. This elicited considerable discussion and was finally withdrawn, though it is said that the Letcher men very decidedly preponderated in the meeting.

At El Monte, California, Hillard P. Dorsey, a native of Georgia was killed by his father-in-law, W. W. Rubottom, on the 6th of September. Dorsey had treated his wife badly. She fled to her father's house. Dorsey followed, armed, and declared he would take her to death or alive. The father warned him not to enter. He did not heed him, but approached. Both fired at the same time, and Dorsey was killed. The verdict was justifiable homicide, in self-defense.

The Farmville, Va., Journal speaks in animated terms of the improving trade and prospects of Farmville. It has never seen stronger and more cheering evidences of prosperity in Farmville than are exhibited at present. For the last three years, the Journal says, there has been a gradual yet steady and remunerative enlargement of most if not all, the vocations in which our citizens are engaged.

The Southern Railroad companies are not alone in their disposition to look for supplies of iron at home. The companies North are also beginning to give the subject attention. It is a reproach to our country that, with all our resources in the way of iron and coal, or companies should still feel inclined to go abroad for an article that is absolutely inferior.

The "Little Tennessee District" is all in a commotion. Judge Hopkins is a candidate for re-election to Congress—Gen. Martin is a candidate—Fayette McCallum will probably be a candidate—and Col. R. B. Floyd is certainly a candidate! There may be a Whig candidate.

A letter from Judge R. W. Sherrard, of Marysville, California, to his father Joseph H. Sherrard, esq., of Winchester, Va., communicates the intelligence that James Krebs, formerly a citizen of Winchester, was drowned in Fraser river, at the new gold discoveries, a short time since.

The Richmond South has quite a caustic article upon DeBow's Review—charging that periodical with the "propagation of errors and offense to the feelings of the State Rights Democracy."

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian thinks that three-fourths of the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, from Albemarle, prefer Mr. Letcher for next Governor.

Rev. Alexander Campbell recently administered the sacrament to two thousand persons, at Salineville, Va., on Sunday, during a Camp Meeting.

The Baltimore paper papers of Saturday, give a formidable list of assaults, robberies, and disturbances, in that city, on the day and night previous.

The Frederick Recorder compliments Mr. M. R. H. Garnett, the present representative in Congress from the Essex district, for his public course.

The Leesburg Washingtonian has been enlarged, and is now printed on new type.—Success to this sound and excellent old journal!

Mrs. P. C. Pollard, wife of the late Major Richard Pollard, and sister of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, died in Nelson county last week.

The London Fair.

The weather was unpropitious for a large and full attendance upon the Annual Exhibition of the London Agricultural Association, which commenced on Thursday last, at the Fair Grounds near Leesburg. But an early hour the heavens brightened with a beautiful sunshine, and a large concourse assembled on the ground. The stock entered for exhibition on that morning was numerous, and of a very superior quality. Many noble and beautiful stallions and fast trotting and saddle horses were there, and some of the handiest colts and fillies we have ever seen on exhibition in this country. Agricultural productions and farming implements were exhibited much to the satisfaction of the visitors.—Leesburg Washingtonian.

Money Makes Thirst.

A Pottawatomie chieftain, in giving evidence before the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, made the following honest admission: "Quoth Alexander, 'I was in those days much about the garrison; kept within a few miles; always went to the sutler's when I was thirsty.'"

"Hadn't much money in those times." "Where you thirsty whenever you had money?" "Was very much thirsty always when I had money."

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The San Francisco papers say that the wool business in California at the present day is one of immense importance, and its steady and rapid increase promises to place it at the head of its articles of export. The Bulletin contends that California, in a few years, will produce wools equal to the finest Australian, so desirable in the European markets. It is supported by parties competent to judge that the clip of the present year alone will reach a million and a quarter pounds.

About noon, on Wednesday, a party of workmen were engaged in making preparations for the raising of the upper portion of a spire from the ground, in front of the new Presbyterian Church on Franklin avenue, Philadelphia. As the spire, measuring about 100 feet in length, was on the point of being pulled from the ground, one of the shears on the top of the edifice gave way, and the huge mass fell down with a crash. Fortunately no person was injured. The spire was completely wrecked.

James R. Bellville, a clerk in the Chicago post office, was arrested at Chicago, a few days ago, upon the charge of stealing from the mail. He was employed in the office about three months ago, and his duties were to open the mails for distribution. When arrested, three packages of registered letters were found upon his person. He offered no defense, but was committed to await trial in default of \$2,000 bail.

The Comet is now rapidly approaching Venus. On the 17th instant, the time of its nearest approach, it was, as seen from the planet, thirty-six times as great as it appeared to the earth at its maximum. The nearest apparent approach to Venus will be on the 19th inst., (to-morrow.)

At Detroit, the other day, as a man employed in the office of the American Express Company was sweeping out, a keg of yeast intended for a Dutch brewer, went off with an explosion that startled sleepers in the Michigan Exchange, and nearly drove the sweeper out of his senses.

Late accounts from Trinidad say, that that island like all other West India colonies, belonging to Great Britain, is in a ferment among laborers, and all are looking to the home government for aid, by the introduction of coolies, or sepoy, or both.

A correspondent of the "Nord" says that all the chiefs of the Rothschild family, including members from London, Vienna, Frankfurt and Naples, are just now assembled at Paris, forming a veritable congress of financial powers.

The Rev. S. N. Evans, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lane, DeKalb county, Illinois, was instantly killed by lightning, a few yards from his own door, on the 30th ultimo.

The Republicans and Americans of New York city have agreed to fuse upon county officers to be ballotted for at the coming election.

The Clarke Journal says, "we are decidedly in favor of Alexandria as the place for the Democratic Convention, because it is due to Alexandria and is nearest to ourselves."

The track and buildings at Ashland are all finished and in complete order for the Races which are to commence on the 26th of October next, Tuesday week.

A bunch of oats has been raised by John S. Pendleton, of Culpeper, the stalks of which measure sixty-nine inches in length. It is announced that Washington Irving is dangerously ill.

The Baltimore City Election.

As for the whole election on Wednesday no one can feel a deeper disgust and condemnation of the scenes, and incidents, and outrages by which it was attended and consummated than ourselves—nor can we draw any satisfaction from the evidence that the disposition to act unjustly and unfairly was evinced on both sides, wherever they had the power to coerce and intimidate the voters. That, had all who were disposed to vote been permitted to quietly approach the polls and deposit their ballot, Mr. Swann would have been fairly and legally re-elected. We have not a single doubt, and of the legal votes polled he had unquestionably a large majority. But that the result as it stands recorded in the returns of the judges is in any other respect the voice of the legal voters of Baltimore, we cannot believe and will not for a moment attempt to assert. Those returns, indeed, bear on their face the palpable impress of fraud and violence that any dispute on the subject among fair-minded and intelligent men is impossible. We should have welcomed defeat as preferable to triumph so improperly won.—Balt. Amer.

Pennsylvania Election.

The Opposition majority in the State of Pennsylvania will be very large. The Harrisburg Union (Democrat) says that it "will be so large that there seems to be no interest in ascertaining it."

The Congressional elections are believed to be rather more adverse to the Administration than was stated in Saturday's paper. It would seem by the latest returns that the delegation from this State will stand: Opposition 20, anti-Leconte Democrats 3, and Leconte Democrats 2. The sixteenth district has elected B. F. Judkin, (Rep.) by a majority of 60 votes. The official return shows that John Schwartz is elected over J. Glancy Jones by 19 votes. At a meeting of the Philadelphia judges, affidavits were read charging frauds in the first district, and indicating that Mr. Florence's election will be contested.

South Carolina Election.

In South Carolina, all the Democrats have of course been re-elected to Congress, as there was no regular opposition to either of them. The Hon. James L. Orr, who represented the fifth district, declined to be a candidate for re-election. We have not heard the name of his successor. It is needless to say that he will be a Democrat.

Indiana Election.

The returns from the different Congressional districts of Indiana show the result of the late election in that State to have been a choice of seven Republicans, two Anti-Leconte Democrats, and two regular Democrats.

Snake Charming.

Mr. Wirsén, the celebrated snake charmer, gave an exhibition in this place, on Wednesday evening last. It would seem like an impossibility to those who have never seen this performance, to believe that a man could so completely fascinate a snake as to enable him to handle it in any manner he thought proper without the least danger of the snake's biting him. He had ten large and venomous snakes—one viper, one black snake, one copperhead moccasin, and seven rattlesnakes. He would put them all together and place them round his neck, when they would rub their heads all over his face in the most effusive manner. He would then put them all together and place them in his bosom, next the flesh, and then pull them out one by a time. After placing them all in a box, he selected the largest rattlesnake, placed upon its mouth, and exhibited to the astonished audience the large and dangerous fangs of this detestable reptile.—Orange Chronicle.

The Banks in Virginia.

We hear a good deal of complaint in our city, as well as in our exchanges, because the Banks in Richmond refuse to receive in payment, or on deposit, the issues of the independent interior Banks. There is no legal obligation to require them to do so, and it would be a stretch of courtesy and liberality that no one could expect, for the Richmond Banks to redeem the issues of the interior Banks, which they would be virtually doing in receiving them on deposit or in payment. All business transactions are made upon a specie basis, and the "bill payable" growing out of such transactions, are due only in specie, and are legal. The Banks, in accepting bank bills, or promises in payment of individual bills or promises, either previously discounted by them or lodged with them for collection, merely exchange one class of promises for another, and to get the money for the latter, the risk and expense of the mail or private messenger must be incurred; and if received on deposit, the risk and expense are the same—a risk and expense which it is unreasonable to ask any one, with or without corporate privileges, to incur gratuitously. Of the same class of unreasonable demands is the collection of negotiable paper, payable at interior points, through our Banks, without compensation. If our money is not to be a demand, they will see the injustice of the demand.

We noted in our exchanges that one or more of the independent interior Banks refuse to discount for merchants, except upon a promise that the proceeds should not be used in Richmond. We know that the two systems of Banking extant in our State are antagonistic, and their antagonism is likely to exhibit itself occasionally in just such petty acts of spite.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed to secure a more uniform currency, one of the provisions of which required the branches of the Virginia Bank, and the Exchange Bank, to redeem their issues in Richmond, at a discount of not over a quarter of one per cent. By the same act, the independent Banks are required to establish agencies, either in Richmond or Baltimore, to redeem their issues at a discount, not over a quarter of one per cent. This is taking one step in the right direction. We hope it will be the pleasure of the Legislature, at its next session, to amend the law, by requiring the interior Banks to redeem in Richmond, at par, and that the Legislature will not stop in its Bank reforms, until we shall have but one system of banking, and that system the broad specie basis, and requiring redemption as contemplated by the act now under consideration. We have suggested, and we trust, with the endorsement of such safeguards as the past experience of our own State and others may suggest. The fourfold increase of the Banks in this State, in the last four or five years, will give our citizens an experience that will bring about the reforms we hope for, at a much earlier period than if charters had not, in late years, been so freely granted. Nearly all the new Banks (from forty to fifty in number) have been located in rural districts, where, in most cases, they were not needed. [In some cases, they certainly were needed.]

These, and other evils which we might name, resulting from the establishment of Banks in agricultural districts, will bring about a change in our legislation, in regard to Banks and Banking, that will, we have no doubt, greatly reduce the number, and give to those that remain, a broader base and safer charters.—Richmond Enquirer.

Highway Robbery.

Mr. Samuel B. Epley, a miller, from Frederick county was robbed of a wallet, containing \$1,065, between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday night. He arrived in the city during the afternoon, of Thursday, and took apartments at Miller's Hotel, corner of German and Pica streets. He remained in the hotel until after dark, when he expressed a desire to visit some friends in the city. The proprietor of the hotel informed him that it might be dangerous to travel with such a large sum of money about him, but he persisted in going, and accordingly walked out. On returning to the hotel at the hour above stated, he was met at the corner of Pica street and Carpenter's alley, by two stout men, who, without giving him any idea of their intention, took him by the neck and waist and carried him into a room. They tore open his vest, seized the wallet from his open waist, and he was left with a gold lever watch and left. He was so much confused by the sudden and unexpected conduct of the thieves, that he was unable to track them. The money was composed of Frederick City and Baltimore Bank bills, together with gold coin, which he brought to the city, designing to pay some debts contracted with flour and grain merchants.—Balt. Clipper.

The Recent Clemens-Brockenbrough Correspondence.

The recent Clemens-Brockenbrough correspondence seems to have resulted in placing Judge Brockenbrough more prominently before the people for the office of Governor.—This has had the effect to encourage the Democratic organs in Mr. Letcher's Congressional district not a little. Accordingly, we find the Valley Democrat, published in the heart of the Tenth Legion, uttering such language as this:—Winchester Rep.

"If Mr. Letcher is to be thrown aside on the ground of his unpopularity, then the Democracy have no obligation to vote for any man that may be nominated by a Democratic Convention. The Democracy of the Tenth Legion, do not intend to be 'bewildered of wood and drawers of water,' but intend to insist upon a controlling voice in the selection of candidates hereafter to be submitted to them. If we are to be so completely deceived as to allow ourselves to be carried away by an election, we shall turn a deaf ear to appeals made for our votes at the time the crisis arises."

A Bear Tied by a Horse.

Bears are more numerous this season than for several years in the central counties of the State, and adventures with them are quite common. Mr. D. Cross, of Fairfield, who recently visited Eaton county, related to us an affair which occurred four miles East of Eaton Rapids, which presents an example of maternal care by a mare for her colt that is rarely exhibited by the horse kind, if it was not a hair-breadth adventure. A mare with a colt by her side, was feeding in a pasture, when she was approached by three bears—an old one and two cubs nearly full grown. Alarmed for the safety of her colt, the mare forgot the usual fear of the horse for wild animals, and attacked them with such vigor that they were forced to retreat. They were pursued so closely that one of them was compelled to seek safety, and remain in a tree until the owner of the mare, who had watched the whole proceedings, went to his house for a gun, returned and shot it.—Adrian (Mich.) Watch Tower.

Land Sales in Stafford County.

The following landed estate, belonging to H. L. Brooke, lying in Stafford county, was sold on Wednesday last: "Shepherd's Green" containing 175 acres was sold for \$2,000. Alexander Green, purchaser.

"The Firnagh Tract" lying on the north side of the river, containing 298 acres, was sold for \$15,000 per acre. W. P. Conway and Dr. J. R. Taylor purchasers, on speculation.

The "Homestead" containing 800 acres, was withdrawn at \$20 per acre. "Hansford" was also withdrawn at \$8 an acre.—Fred. Herald.

The National Vice.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal has the following article on the proclivity to politics of the citizens of this country, which it calls our National Vice. It says:

"The National Vice is politics. Young men, with health and hope for brave and generous deeds; who might easily be well doers for the world and themselves; who might make foot-marks in the paths of high honor and ambition, turn aside from the grand purposes and kindly ministries of early life, from all that is really ennobling and profitable, to blather politics. Bad jokes, rough carouses, and dissipated and vulgar gab of meetings and all mean and sordid tricks, are their portion. They learn, in a hurry, to be loud, unclean, and unscrupulous, without remorse. They feel the fullest pride and the most profound complacency with their cleverness and importance, when they are making the most noise. The clink of glasses, tossed high to the health and victory of their 'man,' and the glory of 'their cause,' is sweeter music to their ears than the low home tones of love and contentment, than the sister's song, the good mother's benediction. Have they daily work to do? It is let alone. They fly the work-hour, the counting-house, the study, the student's privilege of doing his own work, and dependent upon them for the means of existence? They throw it away. If by chance they survive the hot drink and fierce dissipation incident to a campaign, they will be professional politicians. Is there a drafter sight on earth than the plumed and pot-bellied fellow, who smells rank, and who is seen of men hard at it, his arons sawing the air, and his eyes wild with alcoholic zeal, at the street-corner, in the low grocery, wherever there is a vote to catch or a dishonest penny to turn?"

"Is it not a vice? Think of the bewilderment of aspiring Senators canvassing the country with winning smiles and genteel words! Think of the ladies of the lobby who board about last winter when the people's representatives were in Washington assembled! Look at the board fences and the brick walls! Hear the clank proceeding out of yonder frantic four-wheeled omnibus! Watch the faces of the crowd who have come to yonder 'grand rally' as the waves come when navies are stranded! The fever comes upon us slowly but surely. It has seized our national vitality—honor and industry—and they are withering away. It is destroying our domestic peace and comfort. We have no Art—how can so frail and sensitive a plank flourish in the shadow of the U. S. Capitol? Our music is the brand of the stump, when it is not the hum of business. Our home-love is all gone to ashes. An election cannot come too often; we care not of what, unstable or President, so it be an election. Where will it all end? Let philosophers work out the problem. The only consolation for all this tear and wear of politics upon the heart and brain of our people is that thus the republicans' proud right is asserted, and thus tyrants are made to tremble on their thrones!"

October.

The Louisville Journal has the following beautiful reference to this most beautiful month of the year: "We have always loved this month, and in our country it is a season for poets and painters to revel in. October is the very time to enjoy the animated crowds of city life, and it is the time of times to admire God's marvels in the country, as he works his wondrous change from summer to winter, and scatters over the face of nature a rainbow veil to conceal the effects of 'decay's effacing fingers,' as he would strew to-morrow onto the grave of the flowers. October may be sharp and even cold to us, but we love it for its laughing skies, its gorgeous sunsets, and the bright tones of its morning salutations. It paints the cheek of beauty to make it look more like the rose, and it animates the step of manhood as if by a new infusion of natural vigor. We may in the spring time have flirted with conquest April, with flowers in her hair and tresses flowing in the vernal breeze, but October, with her quietly clothed in the purple of the north wind, and her train borne by Exercise and Sport, clothed in rare and dazzling tints, her eye all animation, and her step all grace—she is our maturer love, and we are so attached to her that when we die we want to die with her. 'Die as she leaves do that fall in October.' Beautiful in the country, where fields and forests glow like many colored fires, and even beautiful in the city, which provides us with such a variety of pleasures, and in the glories of these autumnal skies and the crisp breeze of early autumn, till the benediction of the covering heavens falls like dew."

What They Say.

The Central Committee will not surely select Alexandria as the place for holding the Democratic Convention. And why? Because the Democrats of that city, in inviting the Convention to assemble there, make use of the following expression in their address: "Alexandria bids fair soon to become Virginia in politics as well as in feeling and name." Surely, the Convention will not assemble in any city that is not all over Virginia.—The politics of Alexandria, we are told, are not Virginia. What then? Perhaps it is "open at the top" to let in the wind from the North. There is no place for Virginia to hold a Convention in. That's certain. We again insist upon the selection of Richmond, &c.—Rich Vind.

Alexandria is "Virginia" only.

"Alexandria is 'Virginia' only" in feeling and name," say the Democratic Committee of Invitation. If the Democrats there have "mistaken her feelings," then she is "Virginia" only in name. So Alexandria won't be the place. She had better go back to the District or send her Democratic population there.—Fred. News.

Direct Taxation—The Tariff.

With facts staring us in the face, what can be more ridiculous than the vagaries of the advocates of free trade? We must provide for the support of Government by direct taxation, and in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "cover the land with officers, upon every door to their intrusion, and subject every citizen to domiciliary vexations, which, once commenced, can scarcely be restrained from reaching successively every article of property and produce; or, it must be done by means of the tariff. If the latter alternative be adopted, the tariff can be so adjusted, and the revenue so distributed, that it will be as salutary to the double purpose of revenue and protection to our home industry, it ought to be done, and the permanent interests of the country advanced."

REWARD—Runaway from the District.

A subscriber on the night of the 11th instant, a negro boy called BENNETT, a mulatto, about 15 or 16 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, thin, and quite good looking, and very polite. He was well dressed when he left, but the clothes he had on are not remembered. I will give the above reward of \$200, for him, if taken out of the state, and sent to me to get him again. He left in company with two other negro boys. [Sep 22—cont.] A. S. GRUBBY.

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The Fur Trade.

The Trade in Furs, which had steadily grown in importance down to a recent date, has suffered severely by the financial reverses of the past year. Garments of this material, which may be considered a luxury rather than a necessity, having elegance for their chief recommendation, very early felt the process of retrenchment occasioned by the money crisis. The furriers experienced another misfortune in the open season last winter, caused the great bulk of last year's stock to remain on the shelves until the present time, and importations meanwhile have nearly ceased. Under these circumstances, dealers cannot be expected to work up any considerable quantity of new skins, or humor the caprices of fashion with startling novelties. Ladies' furs for the season just opening, will be limited to the styles in vogue last winter, with trifling exceptions. Full cape patterns will be most in favor, where costliness is no objection, and in the half size cape, muff and tipper, there will be no change. The principal dealers, such as Gaudin & Sons, whose importations this year scarcely equal one-tenth of the last, will await a revival of trade before introducing any decided change of style.

The trade, both wholesale and retail, is backward, and thus far restricted in amount. Credit is not readily obtained by wholesale purchasers, and the retail trade ordinarily receives its impetus from the first hard frost, which is still to come.

Importers of furs anticipate considerable changes from the opening of the Amoor river to the Russians, and from the breaking up of the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly. One valuable lot of furs has already been received from the Amoor by way of San Francisco, and is naturally regarded as the precursor of large importations from the same direction. The enormous emigration into Russia's newly acquired possessions has its counterpart only in the rush to the Pacific coast early in the history of the gold discoveries; and as large tracts of wild country are brought under cultivation, skins of animals will be sent to the American market in greater abundance. This may be expected more especially for the reason that the commerce of Russia eastward has heretofore reached the shores of the Okhotsk, Kamachka and the Russian American possessions, only by an immense detour to the North, the furs returning to Kiyachka and St. Petersburg by the same route. Now, with the advantages of direct navigation and established depots, the traffic with the East will rapidly increase.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Mr. Frederick P. Stanton's Speech.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas under Governor Walker, in a late speech at Lawrence, made the following disclosure: "He (Mr. Stanton) came to Kansas in '57, believing it to be the intention of Mr. Buchanan to deal fairly with the people. Had not this been his opinion, he would never have accepted the position of Secretary, nor Walker that of Governor of the Territory. Justice demanded the admission that he still believed the intention of the Administration to have been good. Its present line of policy was announced in the latter part of the month of September he and Gov. Walker were sustained throughout by the Administration. He would mention one circumstance which was not generally known, as showing this conclusively. "On 1st September, General Whitfield and Dr. Tebb, of Kansas, who were then in Washington, signed a letter, 'expressly stating that the course of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton was acceptable to the people of Kansas, inasmuch as an undoubted majority were in favor of a free State.' This letter was written at the special request of Mr. Buchanan, who was anxious to shield himself from the assaults then being made upon him by the South. Through Mr. Buchanan's agency the letter was sent to the Union office, and was actually in type, accompanied by editorial comments endorsing the character of Dr. Tebb as a 'gentleman of unimpeachable veracity,' when it was seen in proof by a Southern member of the Cabinet, who, ordered its suppression. From that day to this the course of the Administration towards Kansas had been a most unscrupulous and shameful one."

A Scene in Court.

Monday last was Louis Court. The attention of the Court was occupied the greater portion of the day in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank, a negro man belonging to Mr. Boston, charged with the murder of Mr. Woodford Tyler. Gordon for the prosecution, and Leake, and Gordon for the prisoner. After the witnesses were examined the case was submitted to the Court, who discharged the prisoner upon the ground that no evidence was introduced to prove his guilt. The wife of the murdered man was a witness on the part of the Commonwealth. We were surprised to notice her disposition to joke and speak lightly of the affair, which should have caused her to weep. All three were forced to laugh at her wit, and we presume from her actions towards one of the counsel who cross examined her, that she could not fancy an ugly man. Indeed, when he would question her she would turn her back upon him and refuse to answer his interrogatories, because, as she said, "he was old and ugly." She would then turn to the Commonwealth's Attorney, place her arm around his neck, and ask his protection. We have never before witnessed such an amusing scene in a Court room. Mr. Leake's better half is the only one who can rival her in this variety, after having been told to his face that he was "old and ugly." Mr. Gordon the Commonwealth's Attorney, must feel highly flattered after receiving such affectionate embraces from such a lovely female. We are not able to inform our readers whether or not Mr. Leake envied the Commonwealth's position on this occasion.—Orange Chronicle.

REMARKS—The Subscriber continues to manufacture SEAGRAMS, from every choice grade of imported Leaf Tobacco. Orders respectfully solicited. EDWIN C. BROWN, No 24, Madison-street, Middleburg, Va., oct 18—eo3m

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